FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT DELEGATIONS ATTEND IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD251523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The fourth international meeting of leading ideological cadres of the Army Main Political Administrations of the Warsaw Pact member-states opened on Tuesday in the GDR Ministry of Defense. At the invitation of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army (NVA), delegations from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the Polish Army, the Socialist Republic of Romania Armed Forces, the Soviet Army and Navy, and the Czechoslovak People's Army are participating.

The topic of the discussions, which will last several days, is "30 years socialist military coalition -- for offensive ideological work to strengthen socialism militarily and to secure peace." The generals and officers will exchange experiences and discuss questions on cooperation in order to use the forthcoming anniversary of the Warsaw Pact effectively in the ideological work for the Marxist-Leninist education of army members within the fraternal armies.

On behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the NVA, cordially welcomed the participants on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

The meeting is taking place at a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are forcing the arms race and trying to push mankind to the brink of the abyss of war, he said. This creates increasing demands on the political-ideological work in the allied armed forces, which carry great responsibility for the defense capability of socialism and for the securing of peace. The important thing is to make an increasingly effective contribution to a high fighting strength and combat readiness of the troops and staffs through communist education of the army members on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler described the 30 years of collective defense effort by the fraternally allied states and armies of the Warsaw Pact as an important contribution to the preservation of peace and that the European continent is experiencing the longest period of peace in its recent history.

The anniversary of the socialist defense coalition in May 1985 is honorable reason for the commanders, political and staff officers, party functionaries, and FDJ functionaries in the NVA to increase their efforts to educate the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state into passionate patriots and internationalists, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism. The NVA will fulfill its alliance obligations reliably at all times at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

On the same day the brothers-in-arms laid wreaths at the memorial for the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow, the memorial for the Polish soldier, and the German antifascist in Berlin's Friedrichshain.

In the electrical projects and plant construction enterprise in Berlin the participants in the meeting were cordially welcomed by the workers. They inspected modern production plants and had numerous meetings and talks with members of the enterprise.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU211036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1005 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- During the September 20 session of the Stockholm conference, the Romanian representative showed that Romania's delegation would closely cooperate with all the participating delegations and would act with them to pass as soon as possible to tangible negotiations on the proposals advanced at the conference, so as to agree on stances and reach adequate accords.

The speaker emphasized that the very raison d'etre of the conference is to contribute by tangible results to checking the dangerous deterioration of the situation in Europe and throughout the world, to reestablishing and building confidence among all European countries, to strengthening their security and to debating substantial disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place. Setting forth Romania's stance on the current stage of the conference, the Romanian representative called on the other delegations to discuss thoroughly all the proposals and stances and to pass to negotiations on the first accords. He expressed the conviction that the common or similar elements and approaches in the proposals of the participating countries, especially as regards the non-recourse to the use and threat of force, previous notice on military activities, limitation of suchlike activities, in frontier zones in particular, and the setting of a communication and consultation system among the 35 participating states provide conditions to negotiate a balanced and substantial accord sooner.

POLISH DELEGATE: WORLD TENSION BLOCKS CONFIDENCE

AU251325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Waldemar Kedaj dispatch from Stockholm: "Stockholm Conference and International Tension -- Polish Representative Speaks"]

[Excerpt] At the 18 September plenary session of the Stockholm conference the floor was taken by Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, head of the Polish delegation. Sharing the view expressed at the conference that the results achieved during its previous three sessions are not satisfactory, he said that to a great extent this is a result of the tense international situation. The Polish delegation, he said, has already indicated that under conditions of increasing tension it is increasingly more difficult to build up confidence and that the Stockholm conference should not be treated as unrelated to surrounding reality.

The measures taken by the United States and its NATO allies are not conducive to improving international relations and creating advantageous conditions for progress at this conference, he said. Attempts to upset the existing military equilibrium, to achieve superiority, and to conduct negotiations from positions of strength are contrary to constructive negotiations.

In the present situation, W. Konarski continued, this conference can achieve progress if the necessary minimum of confidence in East-West relations is restored, or if the conference makes political decisions important enough to help decisively improve the international situation. Such decisions would have to be universally approved as genuinely contributing to greater confidence and as conducive to the security of all participants in negotiations and not of just a group of countries.

ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION ON PIONEER ANNIVERSARY

AU250925 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, on 23 September gave a reception at the Boyana Residence on the 40th anniversary of the Septembrist Dimitrov Pioneer Organization.

The following persons joined the Pioneers-participants in the eighth republican rally: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Organization Central Committee.

Participants in the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people, veterans of the Pioneer movement, noted scientists and pedagogues, and frontrankers also attended the reception. Foreign guests who came for the celebrations marking the Pioneer Organization anniversary also attended the reception.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov once again cordially and warmly greeted the Bulgarian Pioneers and wished them new successes in their studies and work, so that they may grow as worthy constructors of socialist Bulgaria.

The reception took place in an informal and cordial atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO PIONEERS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU251440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the festive celebration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Septembrist Dimitrov Pioneer Organization, held on 23 September 1984 at the Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture]

[Text] Dear Pioneers and Chavdar members, dear children and grandchildren, dear veterans and functionaries of the Pioneer Organization in Bulgaria, comrades:

Our socialist motherland is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Septembrist Dimitrov Pioneer Organization.

Permit me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of the Politburo to greet you with all my heart and to congratulate all Bulgarian Pioneers on the occasion of this moving anniversary, as well as to wish you health, vigor, and success! (stormy and prolonged applause)

We attended the opening of the eighth republican Pioneer rally this morning and watched the beautiful parade of the red ties. I must confess that we felt real pride at our glorious Pioneer Organization. (prolonged applause)

As early as in the first days following the 9 September 1944 victory, the BCP immediately founded the Pioneer Organization, on Georgi Dimitrov's initiative, and engaged in its further construction. This organization was named after the month in which it was created, September, a month of revolutionary struggles and of fruitful achievements. The organization deserved the right to call itself a Dimitrov organization and assumed the commitments which this name requires, pledging allegiance to the future generations. (prolonged applause) The development of the Pioneer Organization is closely intertwined with the history of the Komsomol and with the history of our entire people. Such is the path of our socialist revolution. (prolonged applause)

The development of the Pioneer Organization is inseparable from the successes achieved by our motherland in recent decades and also represents part of the comprehensive BCP policy, which we call the general April line. Dear Pioneers and Chavdar members, we, from the older generation, can openly state that we have created conditions for you which we as children could only dream about. (stormy applause) Such conditions were unthinkable in our time, because our childhood in that old Bulgaria in which we grew up was joyless, filled with poverty and starvation. Today you have bright school premises, beautiful Pioneer clubs, and large playgrounds for your sports and games. You do not know war, destruction, poverty, or unemployment for your parents; you know nothing about the hard struggle for a piece of bread. This makes us very happy because there is no greater happiness than the good fortune of our own children. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear Pioneers and Chavdar members, this is a great holiday for you. However, this is also a holiday for all those who devoted great love and efforts to the Pioneer Organization, for those who helped it to grow up and strengthen, for those who assisted it in its upsurge.

This is a holiday for the Bulgarian schools where your beautiful childhood and adolescent years are being spent, this is a holiday for your teachers, for your unit and group leaders.

This is a holiday for the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Organization, which at the party's assignment, is leading the Pioneer Organization and is training a worthy future generation for the Komsomol ranks.

This is a holiday for the Bulgarian Communists, for the workers class, for the agricultural toilers, and for the people's intelligentsia, for all of us (prolonged applause) because you, the children, and your destiny are the meaning of our daily efforts and of our struggle for a better life. (prolonged applause)

The report you submitted to me today describing your deeds shows how rich the everyday life of the Pioneers can be, filled with study, work, and creativeness with sports and games.

The Bulgarian Pioneer Organization is celebrating its 40th birthday in united formation, waving the red banners, (applause) as alive as the ideas and cause for which it was established. (applause)

Dear children, you know that our people are now engaged in great and complicated tasks because they are building a developed socialist society. However, the tasks that you are to solve tomorrow are no less important and by no means easier. They will also require great knowledge and many efforts.

This is why, whenever we talk about the Pioneer Organization and its activities, we must always think of the future and prepare for the future.

In your families, at school, and in the Pioneer Organization, wherever you are, you must strive to grow up as full-fledged members of socialist society, as toilers of socialism, who love their parents, who are devoted to their homeland, and respect other nations. (prolonged applause)

You must remember that labor is the main source of life. The present and future of Bulgaria can be built only by people educated in a spirit of devotion to their work and studies, by people with great general education and high professional training, by people who have lasting and profound interests, by people who are fully aware of all innovations. No one will forgive us if we fall behind, if we are not prepared for the requirements of the future. (prolonged applause)

Please remember that childhood is the beginning of man's new path in life! (applause)

In your early childhood you must learn how to work in an organized and disciplined manner in order to enjoy life. (applause)

If you fail to develop your talents in the days of early childhood, if you fail to respond to the striving for creative work in your early childhood, you will not be satisfied with yourselves in the future! (applause)

A Pioneer who, from his early childhood, is not aware of his civic duty, who does not grow up as a noble character, as a decent and honest man, will not be loved and respected by other people and will never know real happiness. (applause)

We wish that all your aspirations, thoughts, dreams, and actions, that every deed and step may be permeated by communist ideas, and by their emotional strength. (prolonged applause)

Remember, that the children of the world are the natural exponents of friendship among the peoples. The participation in the struggle for peace and social progress is the lofty commitment of every Dimitrov Pioneer, his first test in political maturity, his appeal to all children of the world to establish the peaceful of mankind. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Comrades, on this occasion I would like to address you -- the parents and teachers, the Pioneer leaders, and Komsomol members as well. The Pioneer Organization has earned great credit in implementing a revolutionary succession of generations. Within 4 decades it has educated over 5 million people -- more than half of the present-day Bulgarian population. Millions of Komsomol members and Communists have accomplished their first steps as builders of contemporary Bulgaria in the ranks of the Pioneer Organization.

Our ardent gratitude is addressed to all of you, for your selfless and noble work as educators of the Pioneers, as friends of the Dimitrov Pioneers! (stormy and prolonged applause)

As in the past, so in the future the supreme call of the Pioneer Organization is to contribute actively to the training and education of universally educated and developed individuals, ardent patriots, and convinced internationalists, unshakable fighters for the triumph of the communist ideal. (applause)

It is the first time in the history of mankind that we are building a society according to the laws of beauty. The Pioneer Organization must even more energetically devote its efforts to the ideological and moral development of the young generations, it must strive to introduce more beauty in the world of children and in children's mutual relations.

Beauty is a necessity in our relations with children, beauty should prevail in Pioneers celebrations and rituals and in the Pioneers' everyday life. (applause) It is necessary to emphasize even more the importance of music, literature, and arts, as well as to introduce esthetic education even more skillfully and on a larger scale. (prolonged applause)

Dear parents, our party and our society greatly rely on the socialist family as regards the education and training of the young people. It is in the family that children witness the first models of behavior and face the first examples they will follow. We, all of us, all parents should never forget the great responsibility to our children and the whole of society. We are devoting, and we will devote, great care to the consolidation of the socialist family. The draft project on the new family code which is now being discussed throughout the country is an expression of this care. (prolonged applause)

Dear teachers, our public is greatly relying upon you. We are now introducing a new educational system, which is permanently future-oriented. The first steps toward the establishment of this system have already been accomplished. Even greater efforts are necessary in order to transform the Bulgarian school into a strong bridge which the young people, generation after generation, educated in a communist spirit and mastering the achievements of universal science, culture, and technology, will cross in marching toward communism. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear unit and group leaders, dear functionaries of the Septembrist Dimitrov Pioneer Organization, it greatly depends on you, on your work and skill, whether the Pioneer units and groups will lead a full-fledged life of amateur art and scientific activities. You must make science and technology accessible to children and adolescents, you must make them familiar with sports and tourism, so that they may grow attached to such activities, and you must closely acquaint them with the life of the workers collectives. There is no greater compensation and reward for your efforts than carefully planted seeds of virtue in the children's souls. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear Komsomol members, our party and our society are assigning new tasks and responsibilities to you. The assignment of the Dimitrov Komsomol today is that you should even more competently, with even greater creative spirit, meet the new requirements in guiding the Pioneer Organization. (prolonged applause)

On the occasion of the present-day festive anniversary we must point out the beneficial role played by the "Banner of peace" movement. The Pioneer Organization is the natural environment for the expansion of this movement, for new, creative deeds in its activities, for enhancing the friendship of the Dimitrov Pioneers with the Lenin Pioneers and with Pioneers from other socialist countries, as well as with children from all over the planet. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Through the "Banner of peace" movement and the assembly, our children are becoming acquainted with children of the same age group from all continents, through this movement they are spreading the glory and beauty of our homeland throughout the world. We are justifiably proud of this movement, because it has been established here, in our country, and because we are bearing the greatest responsibility for its future and further prosperity. (prolonged applause)

Dearest Dimitrov Pioneers, dear Chavdar members, you are all living with the dream of growing up strong and clever, of becoming explorers and inventors of new machines, of breaking new records, and of discovering unknown worlds.

All this, however, will remain a child's dream if you do not acquire the necessary knowledge and skill, if you do not work hard, if you do not possess the courage and the will to fight, if you have no strong will, and indomitable spirit. (prolonged applause)

We believe and we are confident that the you, present Pioneers and Chavdar members, will grow up as inspired builders of future Bulgaria. (stormy and prolonged applause)

I urge you to follow the example of your heroic ancestors, who at the cost of their lives, achieved the victory of peaceful, socialist Bulgaria! (stormy and prolonged applause)

I urge you to follow the example of those who with selfless devotion have built and are still building new life! (stormy and prolonged applause)

I urge you to inspire your beloved Septembrist Dimitrov Pioneer Organization with creative deeds, with joy, and beauty! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Let us march forward with learning and labor, with joy of life and with daring courage! (once more stormy and very prolonged applause, all rising from their seats; prolonged chants in honor of the BCP and "Always loyal to the party")

MLADENOV MEETS WITH GREEK, CHINESE COUNTERPARTS

AU261011 Sofia BTA in English 0757 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 26 (BTA corr) -- Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov, met with Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greece's minister of foreign affairs.

It was found with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Greek relations were developing ascendingly, in a spirit of mutual confidence, understanding and goodneighbourliness, and an extraordinary role for it was played by the bilateral summit meetings and talks. These relations are an essential factor of the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe. Stress was laid during the talk on the need for further efforts to consolidate the climate of goodneighbourliness and understanding and for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in the Balkans in the interest of all states and the cause of peace and security in the region.

The identity of the two conversing sides' stands was found on the issue of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone, and their readiness to work actively for the materialization of this idea was confirmed. The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Greece are of the opinion that the dialogue opened with the meeting of Balkan experts in Athens should be continued in a constructive spirit, in accordance with the agenda approved by all participant states in the conference and with the agreements reached.

Mr Petur Mladenov also met and talked with Mr Wu Zueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers discussed the state of interstate Bulgaro-Chinese relations and found that they had developed positively of late. The two parties to that talk expressed their mutual desire that this process is continued in the future first of all in the spheres of trade, the economic and techno-scientific cooperation. The meeting proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov had also a meeting with Mr Benjamin Mkapa the minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The two ministers discussed a wide range of international issues and problems related to the course of the debates at the UN General Assembly. Tanzania's foreign minister made a high assessment of the backing extended by Bulgaria to the struggle of the African peoples for national independence and social progress. Stress was laid on the need for the absolute liquidation of the leftovers of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in the southern part of Africa and granting Namibia complete independence.

KULIKOV SPEECH ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY DAY

For Soviet source reportage on the visit by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov to Sofia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, including a speech by Marshal Kulikov given at a ceremonial meeting, see the Eastern Europe section of the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BURGLARS EXECUTED AFTER SUPREME COURT CONVICTION

AU251923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has published the following announcement: A body of the Supreme Court has reviewed criminal charges against defendants Veselin Georgiev Slavchev and Stefan Ivanov Atanasov, both from the town of Khaskovo, who, on 23 May 1980 carried out a burglary in Plovdiv involving state funds of 5,362 leva. On 6 October and 25 December 1980 in Stara Zagora and Dimitrovgrad, they carried out burglaries of state funds amounting to a total of 3,585 leva. On 27 January 1984 they carried out a robbery in front of the Bulgarian National Bank in Khaskovo amounting to 180,000 leva, and also tried to murder the guard there.

The Supreme Court, taking into account the fact that the defendants perpetrated the crimes after advance planning, after long preparatory work, and after supplying themselves with funds for the perpetration of these crimes, as well as the fact that they displayed particular arrogance, especially at the robbery in the town of Khaskovo, which was accompanied by a cruel murder [as heard] and the fact that the money was stolen for the intended purpose of living dissolute lives, concluded that these crimes are particularly grave and, therefore, on the basis of Article 199, Paragraph 2, linked with Article 38 of the Penal Code, sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been carried out.

'CIA DISINFORMANT' LINKED TO AGCA CASE

AU251436 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 25 (BTA) -- "Slander Flops" is the heading of an article on the so-called "Ledeen case" by Mr Aston Roubin, carried in today's issue of RABOTINICHESKO DELO. What is implied here is the failure of Michael Ledeen, former aide to Kissinger and Haig, who has been charged by no one else but the head of the Italian military intelligence Admiral Fulvio Martini with deliberately misleading the authorities.

The author touches on some highlights in Ledeen's career, a long time agent and disinformant for the CIA, who works disguised as a scientist. Under the cover of his "scholarly pursuits" Ledeen who, on his own admission, has been working for 19 years now to promote "friendship between Italy and the United States", engages in activities which are hardly compatible with the idea of a scientist. In 1976, when an aide to Kissinger, he was instrumental in organizing the conference in Rome on "the communist menace to Italy." Three years later his name appeared in a report released by the parliamentary commission to investigate into the Aldo Moro case, in which he is qualified as "an American agent maintaining contacts with the leadership of the Socialist Party."

In 1980 the Italian secret services paid him and Francesco Pazienza the lump sum of 4 million lire for their "Study Into the Problems of International Terrorism" (which turned out to be a compilation of press reports.) Once again in collaboration with Pazienza, he compiled a file on the illegal transactions of Billy Carter, the brother of the then U.S. President Jimmy Carter, with the purpose to undermine the latter's credibility with the voters. And in the investigation into the "P-2" Masonic Lodge Ledeem and Pazienza are characterized as collaborators of the Israeli intelligence Mossad.

Aston Roubin emphasises that Ledeen has gone so far as to speak openly on behalf of the U.S. Administration in his desire to influence Italian policies. The February 8, 1981 issue of the Socialist Party paper AVANTI represented him as an "eminent politologist from whom first-hand information is available on the official stand of Washington on certain Italian problems." The end of all this was the abovementioned scandal which led to the schemer's being declared "persona non grata" in Italy.

The article deals, among other things, with Ledeen's involvement in the anti-Bulgarian campaign. It started only a week after the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, when Ledeen's article in the Milanese GIORNALE NUOVO unleashed the slanderous allegations about a "Soviet-Bulgarian plot to kill the pope". On January 16, 1983, ESPRESSO carried his photo and the following statement: "I can definitely say that the Agca case in not the only one with a Bulgarian connection in it. In my opinion certain services in Washington know much more about these matters, but propriety prevents them from disclosing it." And in August this year, in reference to Prosecutor Albano's report, Ledeen once again declared: "Finally we have got hold of the truth". Another quite significant fact is the already mentioned closest collaboration of Ledeen with Francesco Pazienza, the same who has manipulated Ali Agca in prison, tutoring him with a file of photos of the Bulgarian Antonov.

"The big ace in the bunch of CIA disinformants has obviously flopped", writes in conclusion Aston Roubin. "The point however is, who's next?"

ZHIVKOV MEETS FRENCH EXTERNAL RELATIONS SECRETARY

AU251530 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 25 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Jean Michel Baylet, France's secretary of state for external relations, who handed over to him a message by France's President Mr Francois Mitterrand. Mr Jean Michel Baylet arrived here to attend the opening of the 40th International Autumn Technical Fair in Plovdiv.

FILIPOV, NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER'S DISCUSS TIES

AU251916 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 25 /BTA/ -- Today the head of the Bulgarian Government Mr Grisha Filipov had a talks with Mr Michael Adigun, Nigeria's minister of planning, who is visiting Bulgaria for the third session of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission. It was agreed at the meeting that bilateral economic relations were developing positively. This is corroborated by the projects built with Bulgarian assistance in Nigeria. They include the national theatre in Lagos, the sporting complex in Ilorin, the race-course in Kaduna, and a number of hotels. Bulgarian specialists participated in the electrification of rural areas in the state of Kano. Successful is the activity of the Bulgaro-Nigerian firms working in the field of designing and construction. The trade in fish and fish products, products of the mechanical engineering, marbles etc, is developing well.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Michael Adigun, who is chairing the Nigerian side of the bilateral economic commission, emphasized the need for developing the economic cooperation on a long-term basis. They also discussed some new projects, one of which provides for the setting up of small and average enterprises on Nigerian territory with Bulgarian assistance. The parties to the talk noted the possibilities for the participation of Bulgarian specialists in the building of Nigeria's new capital of Abudja.

The talk was attended by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint economic commission - deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction and the territorial system. Mr Michael Adigun also met Mr Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee. A talk was held on the further development of trade and economic relations, special attention being paid to relations in the planning sphere.

The third session of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission began today, discussing the possibilities for extending and deepening the cooperation in the industry, agriculture, finance, mining, power generation and communications. The questions of trade are in the centre of attention as well.

LUKANOV RECEIVES CSSR, GDR DEPUTY PREMIERS

AU251920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received in Plovdiv a CSSR federal delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, and a GDR delegation led by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the talks, discussion covered scientific-technological and trade-economic cooperation and the possibility for their expansion.

KHRISTOV RECEIVES DANISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

AU251924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, received Ib Stetter, Danish minister of industry, in Plovdiv. During the talks, special attention was devoted to possibilities for production sharing of certain products, not only for the two countries markets, but also for other countries.

CHNOUPEK, GROMYKO ASSESS CURRENT UN ISSUES

AU251318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[CTK New York dispatch]

[Excerpt] On Friday [21 September] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met in New York Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere the two ministers discussed certain issues of bilateral Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, which are successfully developing in all spheres.

It was emphasized that the meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, which took place in June 1984 in Moscow, was of great significance for further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

In assessing the issues of the current UN General Assembly session, B. Chnoupek and A. Gromyko pointed out that in the present situation, the broad program of measures aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear war and at consolidating world peace, which was proposed by the socialist countries, is particularly topical. Both sides unanimously spoke in favor of further escalating the effort to limit feverish armament and to normalize the international situation.

U.S. PROTECTS 'NAZI WAR CRIMINAL' NIZNANSKY

LD251842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] When his excellency the U.S. ambassador to the CSSR, Mr Luers, wanted to bring attention to the fact that citizens of the United States also took part in the Slovak national uprising, he visited Slovakia after the celebrations of 40th anniversary of the uprising and laid wreaths at the graves of the dead. This was a gesture of which more would be welcome. Also, his words that the death of all who died in the fight against Nazism was noble sacrifice for the homeland and for mankind are praiseworthy. Mr Luers also mentioned the Americans who were attacked by the SS Division Edelweiss, captured after heroic resistance, and executed in Mauthausen. It was undoubtedly a wicked deed. The more surprising, therefore, is the zest with which the U.S. Administration protects a commander of one of the units of the Edelweiss division, the war criminal Ladislav Niznansky, whom they employed in Radio Free Europe and who today is paid a pension in the United States. It is a good thing to pay tribute to dead heroes, but is it also a good thing to protect at the same time those who killed them?

POLISH CONTROL CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS

LD171457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the PPR, led by its chairman, Tadeusz Hupalowski, arrived by air in Prague today. During its stay in the CSSR, the delegation will learn about the work of the people's control organs.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DANISH ENERGY MINISTER

LD171947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Danish Energy Minister Knud Enggaard, who is on a visit to the CSSR. In a discussion about the level of relations attained between the CSSR and Denmark, both representatives stressed that there are no obstacles to their continued intensification in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. At the same time they spoke in favor of a more marked expansion and intensification of manufacturing and trade cooperation, particularly in the power sector, food industry, and packaging technology, as well as in agriculture and in the manufacture and installation of equipment designed to reduce pollution and improve the environment.

HUSAK AWARDS PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL

LD182153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today, in the presence of Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the PCP led by Alvaro Cunhal, its secretary general.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented to Alvaro Cunhal the Order of Friendship, which was bestowed upon him on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Cunhal's 70th birthday for exceptional personal merits in strengthening fraternal relations between the Communist Parties and the peoples of the two countries. He highly praised the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the PCP, the significant contribution of Alvaro Cunhal to the fight of the Portuguese Communists for the democratic and social rights of the working people, for lasting peace and freedom of nations, and for reinforcing the unity of the international communist and workers movement. In a cordial and comradely talk the highest representatives of the CPCZ and the PCP briefed each other on the activity and tasks of the two fraternal parties and assessed the possibilities of further developing their mutual cooperation.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal praised the results achieved by the working people of the CSSR under the leadership of the CPCZ in the construction of the advanced socialist society and in the struggle for the preservation of world peace. The representatives of the two parties also exchanged views on the current situation in the world. They underlined the urgency of increasing efforts and deepening the cooperation of all revolutionary and peace-loving progressive and democratic forces of the world in the struggle to avert the threat of war which is caused by the aggressive policy of imperialist forces, in particular of the United States. They highly praised the consistent peace policy and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to halt the feverish arms race and to strengthen international security and detente in the world.

EDITORIAL ON ACTIVE APPROACH TO CONTRADICTIONS

AU251206 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Contradictions and Social Development"; uppercase words published in wide-space]

[Text] Recently Marxist-Leninist theory has been talking quite a lot about contradictions.

This is only natural; if we want to devote ourselves, responsibly and creatively, to planning and modeling our future, we must not evade the contradictions of the present -- we must study them with extreme attention to be prepared to resolve them.

At the CPSU Central Committee session in June 1983, Konstantin Chernenko formulated the primary task in social science research as follows: "First, it (the research) must proceed from reality, with all its positive and negative aspects; and it must uncover more fully the objective laws which govern social development. As we know, the issue of contradiction as the moving force of social development, which was worked out very well for the transitory period from capitalism to socialism, is of substantial significance for both theory and practice. Now it is necessary to comprehensively study the nonantagonistic contradictions of mature socialism, and the peculiarities of resolving them under the conditions of the consolidating sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society. As in any social organism, here, too, a fight is being waged between the old and the new, and not only creative tendencies are operating here, but also negative ones. For instance, we find here, local patriotism, departmentalism, bureaucracy, and conservatism. The causes of these phenomena must be uncovered, and the means for overcoming them sought."

In this way the theoretical front is confronted by an immensely interesting and demanding sphere of research. But contradictions are by no means the concern of science alone; on the contrary, they are part and parcel of life and the moving force of progress. That is why it is not impractical to reflect about the contradictions that occur in our socialist present.

It is quite usual for people to regard the contradictions around them as something alien, as something not belonging to socialism, as something that harms and discredits socialism. This opinion is not only erroneous, it is also harmful. Simply because it can lead to two extremes: first to the effort to artificially prevent contradictions, to cover up, to fear them as something that is retrograde; and, second, to a perplexed and even a passive approach to them. The opinion that contradictions are a nonsocialist phenomenon goes back to the times when dialectic materialism was only inadequately implanted in people's minds, when we did not realize intensively enough in practice the operation of laws governing Marxist dialectics, and also made small use of them in our practical activity.

Today it is unequivocally clear that society must resolve contradictions purposefully and systematically. It must not only explain and analyze them; it must also RESOLVE them.

Contradictions occur in the people's production, sociopolitical, cultural-cognitive, and family activity. Essentially, in each of these activities one can encounter a whole number of large and small contradictions, which follow from the relationship between social and individual interests, between the material and spiritual life of the society, or between the accelerated growth of needs and the limited resources. To analyze these contradictions in detail means to consistently know life under socialism. And this knowledge is the important prerequisite of management work. That is why the demands placed on management work in the advanced socialist society -- through which the contradictions must be resolved -- are steadily growing.

It is very often said that contradictions must be allowed to ripen. It is self-evident that it is imperative to resolve those that have ripened; but we believe that we must formulate the tasks in a more demanding manner.

One must strive to resolve contradictions as soon as they are born as well as throughout their ripening period. Any procrastination and temporizing is out of place, because although ripe contradictions are resolved with lesser risk, their consequences are far greater.

Let us take the example of socialist remunerations. The principle of remunerating according to the quality and quantity of socially beneficial work has been valid since the building of socialism began. However, from the very beginning a contradiction began to manifest itself here, and it was caused by an incorrect interpretation of this principle; also, in many places we arrived in practice at egalitarianism and the leveling down of remunerations. The vulgar, egalitarian approach to remunerations has gradually become so habitual that the seventies, and particularly the eighties, when the socialist principle in remunerations became imperative, did not change much in these practices. The contradiction had already become ripe, but it is still most difficult to resolve it. It is most difficult to resolve it even despite the existing Set of Measures, in spite of all the calls for differentiated remunerations that should reflect more emphatically whether a person is working much and well, or only a little and badly. The foreman does not wish to anger the workers, and so he divides remuneration more or less equally; the manager is afraid to give a larger remuneration to the best employee. Obviously, to achieve a more striking turn in the understanding and utilization of remunerations under socialism, one must resort to a more resolute solution. But the solution could have been far simpler had one not let the contradictions in remuneration ripen, and had one already resolved them long ago.

In regard to contradictions, the most dangerous thing is to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs and to be soothed by successes. The party and the state management bodies must devote constant attention not only to registering contradictions, and mistakes and shortcomings, which stem from them, but also to their purposeful uncovering. Only then can one start analyzing and resolving the contradictions without the risk that something important escapes us, something that is not apparent but can intensely influence our relations.

Let us ask: What influences most the uncovering and resolving of contradictions under socialism?

There are several influences operating here, but let us mention the two that are extremely important. First, IT IS THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING MASSES which is directed by party resolution; and, second, it is CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM as the method of the Leninist style of work.

Party resolutions are striving to analyze the present scientifically; that is why they devote increased attention to all contradictions that enter our life. But it is far from sufficient for the supreme party bodies alone to proceed in this way. The contradictions must also be exactingly and responsibly dealt with by the resolutions and analyses of basic party organizations. Perhaps many expressions and connections of contradictions occur exactly on the level of workshops or guilds [cechy], in the life of people in the party's street organization. To reach conclusions and generalizations on the all-social level, one must have sufficient impulses from below, from practice, from the people's life. That is why any "embellishment" of the situaton, any idealization of the situation or of relations in the plant or district, is not worth it. It can become reflected in an insufficiently aggressive and a nonactive attitude by the entire society toward this or that contradiction.

We often write about criticism and self-criticism in this column. And this is no coincidence, because it is this very sphere that shows considerable reserves in the activity of party organizations (and not only there). In places where specific and concrete criticism is regarded as a normal and creative part of life, all contradictions, mistakes, and abuses connected with them are quickly uncovered and also resolved. But in places where the people are afraid of criticism, the contradictions grow and the shortcomings accumulate. Our party has convinced itself in its own history that it is dangerous to evade and keep silent about mistakes and shortcomings. V.I. Lenin wrote: "The attitude of a political party to its mistakes is one of the most important and most correct criteria of how seriously the party understands its mission, and of the real way it carries out its duties toward the class and the working masses. To frankly acknowledge a mistake, to uncover its cause, to analyze the situation from which it emerged, to attentively weigh the means by which the mistake can be rectified -- these are the attributes of a serious party. They indicate that the party is fulfilling its duties; they educate and school the class, and later the masses."

The party's policy in the period of building the advanced socialist society fully proceeds from this thought of Lenin's. The 16th CPCZ Congress emphasized: "Where there is no criticism and self-criticism, it is difficult to find a favorable atmosphere for a businesslike, principled assessment of problems, for an enterprising solution of tasks. Shortcomings cannot be efficiently removed, either."

The application of criticism and self-criticism has a direct influence on uncovering contradictions in our socialist way of life while still in the bud, that means in time for us to be able to analyze the contradiction responsibly and to resolve it as soon as possible. If we understand contradiction as the moving force of development, then we must realize the influence that criticism and self-criticism have on progress.

The road from uncovering the contradictions to analyzing them and then to resolving them is not simple. It requires socialist experience, a scientific approach, and the conviction that the socialist road is right. The complicated nature of social processes, the growing role of the subjective factor in society, the inevitable intensification in all social spheres -- all this makes this road so exacting. However, at the same time a new man is growing up on this road, a personality that improves itself in a socialist spirit and harmonizes the rational and emotional aspects of its life. Today the practical activity of the people's masses has a different quality than it had whe the foundations of socialism were laid. Today our society is looking for ways of how to CONSCIOUSLY UNCOVER, AND RESOLVE ACCORDING TO PLAN, the contradictions of social development. Herein lie the strength and the long-range prospects of real socialism.

COMMENT ON PRESERVING 'CLASS-HOSTILE' RELICS

AU241715 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 38, 19 Sep 84 p 6

[Letter by Leos Mlcak from Olomouc in the "Letter of the Week" column]

[Text] Having read the letter of Mrs M. B. from Prague, which you prepared for publication in the "Echoes" column of TRIBUNA No 23 [about a CEDOK guide inadequately underscoring socialist achievements], I cannot remain silent. For a long time I have refrained from speaking in public about such and similar issues, and I have even had to express my agreement with such opinions, albeit with great self-denial.

Only the resolute words of TRIBUNA readers in issue No 27 made me decide to disregard possible caustic and tart remarks in private and nonpublic talks with my colleagues from the Monument Conservation Office and to finally express my own, and emphasize, my very own, opinion.

Because, in fact, I am convinced that the substance of the problem criticized by the readers' letters lies somewhere else. The CEDOK guide justly criticized by Comrade A.F. and by others is merely small fry. He merely apes what he sees and hears among better qualified people, particularly people such as us: conservationists, archivists, museum workers, and "such and similar" people.

It is sufficient to realize what is primarily the object of our "conservation care" and attention: above all, churches, monasteries, holy crosses, statutes of saints (including such enemies of the Czech peoples as Jan of Nepomuk and St Albrecht), plague monuments, castles, chataeus, citadels, and other feudal seats, palaces and villas of capitalists, rural timber homes of Kulak farmers, interior decorations of wealthy burghers, souvenirs and written memorabilia of various lackeys, servants, and menials of feudals and capitalists in the sphere of arts. Honest workers, peasants, Soviet soldiers, and partisans are immensely short-changed here. This is not changed in the least by the fact that a few objects from this source have been included in the list of historical monuments, or by the fact that a campaign is just starting to complement this list with relics of the workers movement and with technical and folklore items. All this is only a weak consolidation, only a tool for subduing possible criticism from state and party bodies and from the public. It is sufficient to realize how many relics of this kind we have on our state list -- and how many relics it includes that are related to exploiting classes under feudalism and capitalism, and above all, the high percentage of church relics on the list. The executive staff of all centers involved in the care of historical monuments in the CSSR, as well as the staff charged with the documentation of relics of the workers movement, can confirm the lack of understanding and the ill-concealed displeasure with which other conservationists regard their endeavor to emphasize the role of the exploited classes relics. They can testify how easily any cross or statue of a saint gets onto the list of relics to be conserved, and with what expressions of professional, snobbish gratification; but they can also testify about the difficulties and ironic remarks with which the memorials, statutes, and memorial plaques of fallen Soviet soldiers, of strikes, and of the workers movement are included on the list.

And this state of affairs, this "fashion" of orienting attention toward what are essentially class-hostile relics, must necessarily be reflected in the attitudes of the public.

But our publications, too, are aiding this. It is only in exceptional cases that you find in "our own" periodical MONUMENTS AND NATURE [PAMATKY A PRIRODA] analyses and reflections, which are not highly professional, and exacting treatises on the care of relics that are class-hostile to us. Such brochures for the broad public as, for instance, the one called Helstyn Castle (issued by the Civics Institute in Prerov) are chock-full of nobility, bishops, and professional murderers from among the knights. Or let us take the Hranice puzzle issued by PRESSFOTO. In it the semi-dilapidated residence of the local feudal overlord, the building of the old church school, church spires, some uninteresting momument, and the colored city coat of arms with a saint in the middle (I am surprised at quite a number of urban coats of arms still having such motifs as saints today).

Otherwise, except for a new ideologically correct glimpses of the socialist construction in the city and of the city's housing areas, we will not find in it any monument, memorial plaque, or picture of people working in the famous local cement works, or strenuously laboring in the nearby quarries.

But this is what we must propagate, what we must show to the working people and to leisure-time tourists; and this is what the CEDOK guides should also mention. Because it is here, in honest work, that the center of gravity in our socialist present and our communist future lies.

I trust that my letter will awaken my colleagues from other regions for a discussion that should lead to rectifying practices in our care of historical monuments; increasing respect for, and esteem of, the care of class-positive relics; eliminating disproportions in the numbers of class-positive and class-negative historical relics in the state list in favor of class relics; emphatically decreasing attention and means for class-hostile historical relics and, on the other hand, increasing attention and means for the historical relics of the workers movement, the CPCZ'S history, the liberation by the Soviet Army, socialist construction, and our present.

Otherwise the opinions voiced by Mrs M.B. from Prague will continue to crop up.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER STATION PLANNED -- Nuclear power station Eastern Slovakia will be the fifth nuclear power source in our country. At the moment the investment design is being drafted. Detailed seismological research of the building site is also a part of the preparation. The site is located between Kosice and Presov. During the first stage the nuclear power station will supply energy from two 1,000-megawatt blocks. [summary] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]

ADJUSTED CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES -- New regulations on chidrens allowances become valid on 1 September. A child will be entitled to an allowance regardless of his or her own income for the entire period of compulsory school education; and also later, if he or she is systematically training for a future profession, but only up to the age of 26. The period of studies is counted as a period of employment from the age of 14. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Sep 84 p 4 AU]

RISING POWER CONSUMPTION -- In the first half of 1984, electric power consumption increased 3.7 percent among large power consumers, and 8.3 percent among small-scale consumers, compared with the plan. This undesirable trend is serious in view of the current situation and in view of winter preparations. Moreover, some of the power consumed over and above the plan wasused for producing goods that are unsaleable both on the domestic and on the foreign market. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 84 p 2 AU]

GRAIN PRODUCTION in CSR -- According to Ing Ladislav Suchan, director of the trade section of the Agricultural Supplies and Procurement Concern, more than two-thirds of the planned 5,656,270 tons of grain have been produced in the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR). It is envisaged that more grain will be harvested in 1984 than last year. The procurement is restricted by storing capacities; fewer silos are being built than required by the growing grain production. This year new large silos were commissioned for operation in Sakvice, Breclav District (92,000 tons), and in Prostejov and Trebic (50,000 tons each). Further silos are to be completed this year in Bucovice, Vyskov District (20,000 tons), and Ostromer, in the Jicin District (50,000 tons). Further 50,000-ton silos are planned for Opava and Melnik. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Sep 84 p 3 AU]

HAEBER SAYS KOHL SHOULD 'STOP INTERFERING'

DW251105 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Excerpt" from speech by SED Politburo member Herbert Haeber at award ceremony for Ernst Thaelmann Heavy Machine Building Combine in Magdeburg on 24 September -- recorded]

[Text] Any deed that strengthens our Republic is simultaneously a deed for peace. This is particularly important now when the most aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and in other NATO states have created the most dangerous situation since World War II through their policy of nuclear weapons overkill. We say once again: For this reason there is no task important today that safeguarding peace so as to prevent a nuclear catastrophe for mankind. You have impressively prompted this principle with the numerous peace workshifts you have performed.

Dear colleagues and comrades: At this point let me say a word in passing. The FRG chancellor, Mr Kohl, said last week that he feels obligated to include GDR citizens in his considerations. He should be told from this meeting of Magdeburg workers, from this workshop of a socialist enterprise of the GDR: Stop interferring in affairs which, I may be allowed to say, are none of your business; give up playing a self-appointed guardian. You are fighting for a lost cause, and in an area where you have no responsibility. [applause]

Chancellor Kohl, perhaps you should again read the Basic Treaty and note the paragraph that says that the sovereign power of each of the two is restricted to its national territory and that both sides undertake to respect the independence and sovereignty of each of the two states in regard to their internal and external affairs. This, and this alone, is valid.

However, since the FRG chancellor has decided to do some thinking, he should rather devote his thoughts to the more 2 million unemployed people in his country or concern himself with the sad situation of the thousands of young people who do not receive any vocational training and who are denied a reasonable future. Above all, he should consider the question of what he has done to the FRG citizens and to peace in Europe by approving the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG. It would be very gratifying if the proper conclusions were drawn from this.

SINDERMANN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON DISARMAMENT

LD252251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep (ADN) -- In a discussion with members of the foreign policy committee of the Spanish Senate this evening Horst Sindermann set out the principles of GDR peace policy. As a result of the experiences of two world wars, he said, in the birth certificate of the socialist German state the main aim was set forth: never again should a war emanate from German soil. The GDR took a new historic path, aimed at a policy of cooperation and peaceful coexistence. This basic stance determines the numerous initiatives of the GDR for the reduction of tension all over the world.

In reply to a question about the GDR's views on the Palme proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, the People's Chamber president said that the GDR is prepared to make available all its territory for such a nuclear-free zone, if the FRG also takes a similar positive stand.

Horst Sindermann stressed the fact that there is no future for a policy of confrontation and arms buildup, and that it is meeting with increasing resistance in the world. That is particularly true for the relations between the two German states, states whose state border is at the same time the border between the two great military alliances in Europe.

In reply to a relevant question from senators, Horst Sindermann said that a union between the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG is as unthinkable as the union of fire and water.

Rafael Estrella, chairman of the foreign policy committee, stressed the interest of Spain -- the host of the Madrid CSCE meeting -- in a return to the path of detente and predictability in international relations.

STATE SECRETARY, CATHOLIC CARDINAL DISCUSS TIES

LD251736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs with the GDR Government, and Cardinal Joachim Meisner, chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops, met for a talk today.

State Secretary Gysi opened the talk by noting that in its 35-year history, the GDR has always shown itself to be a state of peace and of socialism, as an effective factor in the stability and security of the European Continent. This policy is founded on the indivisible unity of popular will for peace and the peace doctrine of the state. Thirty-five years of the GDR constitute a historical process of far-reaching political, economic and social transformations that have finally also promoted and developed constructive relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church in the GDR.

The state secretary praised the responsible commitment by citizens of Catholic belief in the GDR, who take part in bearing and taking responsiblity for the social reality in the GDR, as an important contribution to the comprehensive consolidation of the socialist state. The proven political and moral unity of the people shows that socialism offers scope room to every citizen, irrespective of social origin, ideological or religious conviction, and promotes his creative cooperation.

Starting from the message entitled "Peace Springs From a New Heart" by Pope John Paul II on the celebration of World Peace Day in the Catholic Church on 1 January, Cardinal Meisner explained the position of the Catholic Church regarding the main vital questions of the people and nations. He spoke of the service of the church for understanding and peace as its intrinsic task. Here he emphasized the religious nature of the church's mission in accordance with the Second Vatican Council and spoke of the principle of the division of state and church. Implementation of this principle has given relations between the Catholic Church and the state in the GDR a basis on which reciprocal understanding and introduction of joint regulation of specific questions can steadily develop.

The interlocutors confirmed the intention to live up to their responsibility connected with the vital questions of people and nations, each in their own way. They agreed to continue to use trustingly the existing contacts between the state secretary for church affairs and representatives of the Catholic Church for open exchanges of views and the regulations of specific questions.

Other participants in the talks were Deputy State Secretary Hermann Kalb, Secretary General of the Berlin Conference of Bishops Prelate Paul Dissemond, and Ordinariatsrat Prelate Gerhard Lange.

SECURITY ORGANS ARREST FRG ESPIONAGE SUSPECT

LD251530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The security organs of the GDR arrested FRG citizen Winfried R. He is under suspicion of military espionage activity against the GDR on orders of the FRG intelligence service (BND). Preliminary proceedings have been started and an arrest warrant issued.

RECEPTION FOR EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD HELD

AU251648 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Greifswald (ADN) -- At a reception in Greifswald for the Federation of GDR Evangelical Churches Synod, given by Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, the participation and the responsibility of Christians and churches in the development and prospering of the GDR was stressed. The 35 year old GDR was the work of all citizens, independent of their social origin, ideological affiliations, or religion, the state secretary stated. He referred to the fact that the relationship of the state with the faithful and the churches was determined by cooperation in the decisive vital questions of the people. Klaus Gysi expressed thanks "for the increasing achievements of the Christians and the churches for this state."

The head of the synod, Siegfried Wahrmann, expressed thanks for the fact that the open and trustful dialogue in the relationship between state and church "has become the most important method in the joint search for constitutional and constructive solutions of existing questions' in the GDR. He said: "The growing threat to peace, the concern over re-attaining detente, force us to think over our possibilities to preserve dialogue all the more and reverse threatening developments."

The chairman of the conference of the Evangelical Church leaders in the GDR, Bishop Johannes Hempel, said that there is "something like a basic trust" between state and church in the GDR. This is a situation in which both the state and the church consider the work for trust necessary, possible, peace-promoting, and useful. State and church are linked by the concern for people and the joint responsibility for peace. He concluded with the statement that the 35 years of growth in relations between the GDR state and church has been possible during nearly 4 decades of peace.

MAINZ TV REPORTS ON CHURCH SYNOD IN GREIFSWALD

DW260755 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Geri Nasarski reportage in the "Heute" newscast on the Synod of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR in Greifswald over video showing the plenary meeting of the synod and the subsequently vacant meeting place]

[Text] A prayer service in the Jacobi Church of Greifswald was the overture of the last day of the Synod of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR. The 784 year-old church was also the meeting place of this year's synod, which concentrated on theologians' training and ecological problems. During the past 5 days 60 synod members from the eight Protestant Church communities in the GDR held their deliberations in secluded conferences and discussed in public plenary meetings not only ecclesiastical-religious problems but also contemporary questions, anxieties, and troubles of their community members, and the need for the courage to stand up for one's views.

This is a well-known catalogue of topics which the management of the GDR church federation also took up in its conference report: Wishes for travel alleviations, an objective review of applications for expatriation, the abolition of discriminating measures against Christian children in schools and other training institutes which the state also officially condemns.

Safeguarding peace commanded the broadest space in the draft report of the synod, read at noon today. The synod members reaffirmed the rejection of the spirit and practice of deterrence and advocated a return to detente. They advocated defense service without weapons and demanded a civilian substitute service as well. The phrase of a basic confidence between the church and the state, which was so vehemently discussed here at the synod, no longer appeared in the final report. The synod described the situation of the church under socialism in close connection with its involvement in peace efforts.

[Begin recording, Thuringian Church representative Ludwig Grosse] We underscore the fact all unsolved problems are overruled by the task of preserving peace. This also is the solid basis for the intention of both the state and the church to work on preserving and enhancing the grown confidence despite some difficulties. They serve a peace-prompting effort. [end recording]

TISCH AWARDS RADIO WORKS, PRAISES LABOR'S DEEDS

LD251019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- SED Politburo Member Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, praised the drive and initiative and the political will of the working people to do their utmost at a time of struggle to strengthen the GDR at a meeting at the Stern-Radio works in Berlin today. He handed over a banner of honor to the work force for outstanding performances in the competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Harry Tisch said the GDR is unswervingly following the successful path embarked upon alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and is consistently fulfilling in the alliance the tasks brought on by protecting workers and peasants power and safeguarding peace.

With all the things taking place in the light of the 35th anniversary, Tisch said, the most important thing is the continuation of labor deeds and the results of socialist competition. Under the leadership of the SED and on the basis of its economic strategy, significant progress has been achieved in the fulfillment and selected overfulfillment of the plan tasks. "The working class and all working people have fulfilled the commitments undertaken in honor of the GDR and have kept their promise," Harry Tisch said.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES MIDYEAR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

AU240720 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 84 p 10

[Article by Lajos Osvath, director of the Institute of Economic Research: "Economic Prospects in mid-1984"]

[Text] In its resolution on the people's economy plan for 1984, the Council of Ministers determined the improvement of the balance of the people's economy, maintenance of international solvency, and the protection and augmentation of our achievements as the principal aims of economic work. In harmony with this, the plan envisaged real income similar to that of last year; unchanged or slightly increasing population consumption; and an export surplus in nonruble-accounted trade necessary for maintaining solvency. To improve the external economic balance it appeared necessary to see to it that, in addition to the predicted increase in the production of national income, national income's domestic expenditure should decline somewhat. The plan sought to ensure the implementation of the latter task -- in the interest of preserving the attained standard of living -- by reducing investments and public consumption.

On the basis of the assessment of the information collected concerning further development, and, on the development of economic processes so far, we expect that the main objectives laid down in the people's economy plan can be achieved. Of course, when we conclude that the economy is basically developing in the direction of economic policy trends, we cannot forget that this development is taking place amidst several partly favorable and partly unfavorable deviations from the presupposed conditions at the time of the plan's preparation and amidst the summing up of these deviations.

According to our prognosis, both the production of national income and its domestic expenditure will be higher than planned. We expect a foreign trade balance close to the plan's estimates; personal consumption will exceed that of last year, though only slightly; investments will decline to a lesser extent than foreseen. Therefore, we can achieve the main tasks through a somewhat greater acceleration of the economy.

Industry

The people's economy plan showed an increased role for industry both in raising the national income and in improving the external economic balance. In order to make industrial production promote exports to a greater extent than so far, it will be necessary to speed up the modernization of the production structure and to increase the quantity of marketable goods, mainly in the processing industry, and within this framework, particularly in the engineering industry. The increasing investment and consumption demands must be fulfilled at a better level; there is need to further expand production that replaces imports.

Industry (here and afterward: excluding the food industry) has shown a faster increase in its gross output than foreseen in the plan. The principal motivating power of the increase is export; domestic sales will hardly increase. Increase in industrial output is largely due to the increase of exports accounted in rubles. The export of the engineering industry and metallurgy increases at an above-average rate. The development of exports accounted in other currencies than the ruble is fundamentally determined by marketing opportunities. The export of chemical-industry products considerably exceeds the level foreseen, while that of engineering-industry products remains below expectations.

Therefore, exports are not expanding in the composition planned. Increasing the export of the engineering industry is hindered primarily by the fact that, in a number of developing countries that can be regarded as our traditional market, political uncertainty is increasing and the demand for solvency decreasing. In addition to this, unsatisfactory competitiveness also plays a role in the development of export outlined above. Enterprises strive for the dynamic development of the export of some groups of commodities (aluminum metallurgical and light industry products) to overseas countries, primarily to the United States.

Both favorable and unfavorable changes can be noted in the development of the conditions of production. The energy supply of industry is steady. In regard to opportunities for the acquisition of domestic materials and component units, there is no substantial development. On the other hand, the regulations on imports in 1984 have worked well; no notable production hitches, which can be ascribed to the shortage of import products, can be expected. The units pursuing economic activity are adjusting better to the reduced capitalist imports than previously.

The number of those employed in industry has dropped to a lesser extent than last year, by about 1 percent. The manpower shortage causes problems, particularly in Budapest, and in the mining industry, in the light industry enterprises, and in the trades turning out articles in short supply. The enterprises try to alleviate the manpower shortage by utilizing foreign manpower and organizing enterprise business work partnerships. Completed production per hour, taking into consideration the switch-over to the 40-hour work week, increases by 7 percent.

Agriculture and Food Industry

The plan sets the target for the output of agricultural products to increase by more than 3 percent, exceeding the level of 1982. In our opinion, the increase in both plant cultivation and animal breeding will be greater than foreseen.

More corn in the ear [kalaszos gabona] has been grown then foreseen in the plan; it is likely that the surplus will counterbalance a possible setback in the growing of corn, which is still difficult to judge at present. Vegetable yields as a whole will be higher than planned. Regarding potatoes, we will probably reach the 1.4 million metric tons predicted.

The cool spring weather did not favor most kinds of fruit; areas devoted to fruit growing continued to decrease. There has been a considerable decline in apple, apricot, and strawberry farming, and the volume of fruit farming will not reach the planned level. We also believe there will be a lower yield of grapes than last year. The weather, however, was favorable for the majority of plants used in industry, primarily sunflowers.

The plan foresaw a minor reduction in the output of animal products. On the other hand, the stock of pigs is high and the increase in the stocks of sows indicated further expansion. The drop in poultry breeding that started last year was basically due to export difficulties. The output in the horned-cattle subsector will come close to that of last year.

In the food industry, the largest increase can be expected in the meat industry, representing nearly 30 percent of this branch, which is due to the high stock of pigs. The volume of the output of the poultry industry will be identical with that of last year. As a result of the increased vegetable, primarily green pea yields, the output of the canning industry will increase more than foreseen. The output of the dairy industry and the vegetable-oil industry will also exceed estimates.

Food exports will probably exceed plan estimates. Difficulties are caused by the drop in prices on the capitalist market. The surplus commodity stocks necessary to counterbalance this situation are available; yet the efficiency of exports has become very problematic.

The distribution of foreign trade according to the main groups of countries has not shown substantial change.

For our people's economy, trade with the CEMA countries, primarily the Soviet Union, is of unchanged, decisive importance. Trade accounted in rubles is characterized by high-level rationalization. In view of the changes in terms of trade which cause considerable losses in prices, the fact that the favorable balance of trade accounted in other currencies than the ruble is close to estimates must be regarded as a particularly valuable achievement. Owing to the unfavorable prices, the production of the export surplus needed for the maintenance and strengthening of international solvency involves higher input than foreseen.

Investments will decrease somewhat less than planned. It is primarily in the field of state investments that we reckon with the overtopping of estimates; enterprise investments, also due to the tightened regulations concerning the sources of development, will come close to the estimates.

Increases in stocks will be higher than last year in industry, agriculture, and domestic trade. It is likely that a part of the imports is also aimed at a certain replenishment of dwindled stocks.

Standard of Living

We expect a half-percent increase in real income and personal consumption. Income will become strongly differentiated, and its structure will differ greatly from that of last year. The range of activity of small and private farms has widened compared to last year. The increase in the consumer price level exceeds 8 percent.

The supply of goods for the year as a whole will flow approximately at last year's level. Supply of foodstuffs is adequate. The assortment of clothing articles has narrowed; the supply of clothing articles for children and children's shoes continues to be unsatisfactory. The supply of mixed industrial products, primarily technical goods, will flow at last year's level.

The review of the economic processes outlined above is far from complete. We have endeavored to speak mainly about the two principal objectives: the questions influencing the improvement of the external economic balance, and the maintenance of the standard of living. We may hope that this year's achievements will create more favorable conditions for the strengthening of qualitative factors in the economy, and for basing the further increase of national income on the vigorous improvement of the structure and exportability of production, the reduction of inputs, and, as a whole, the increased efficiency of economic activity.

HAVASI CONCLUDES VISIT TO BULGARIA 24 SEPTEMBER

LD251112 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Bulgaria September 23-24 on the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

He had talks with Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP CC, secretary of the CC and minister of mechanical engineering and electronics. They exchanged briefs on timely aims of the two parties, discussed bilateral economic cooperation and paid special attention to long-term prospects of development. Speaking in the spirit of the top-level meeting of the CMEA, they pointed out that under the current international economic conditions it is of major importance to improve the mechanism of the economic cooperation of the socialist countries. They stressed that the fields covered by specialization and cooperation agreements should be expanded, duplication of effort reduced, and national experiences utilized by all member countries.

Ferenc Havasi attended the opening of an international fair at Plovdiv. When Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and president of the Bulgarian State Council, and several other representatives of the Bulgarian party and state leadership visited the Hungarian pavilion, they were welcomed by the visiting politician. Ferenc Havasi returned to Budapest Monday.

PCP DELEGATION VISITS 18-25 SEP, MEETS NEMETH

LD252001 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), headed by Raimundo Cabral, member of the Political Committee, visited Hungary from September 18 to 25 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The PCP delegation included Agostinho Lopes and Armando Morais, members of the PCP Central Committee. The Portuguese politicians studied party organizational and economic political issues.

Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the PCP delegation, which held talks with Tibor Baranyai, head of the CC's Party and Mass Organizations Department. The PCP delegation studies party management and the work of party organizations in District No. 19 of Budapest, Szentendre and County Bekes, east Hungary.

The PCP delegation left Budapest Tuesday.

ACADEMIC AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

LD250524 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Istvan Lang, acting general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Hu Yungchang, deputy general secretary at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, signed a cooperation agreement in Budapest Monday. The agreement stipulates continuous exchange study visits, lectures and consultations, and access for research workers to postgraduate courses and conferences. It is stressed that study tours and other forms of cooperation in the natural sciences is advantageous for both parties. The two academies are to draw up a cooperation working plan every second year.

The delegation of the Chinese academy arrived in Hungary September 13 and met Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos. Delegation visited several research institutes of the academy, and concluded its official visit Monday.

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES U.S., FRG RELATIONS

LD181913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Report by Marek Kassa on meeting between Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists in Warsaw on 18 September; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Today's conference began with a question about the current tactics of underground activists and their backers from the West.

[Urban] "The opposition in Poland has various tactics. At the moment, among the extremist opponents of our system of government, discussions are going on as to how they should behave. Some think they should take a conciliatory pose, because society acts reluctantly toward adventurism. Others are worried that if they do not mobilize their supporters to more radical action, then their already feeble political base will melt away. I get the impression that this is a period when our opponents, having a sense of their weaknesses, are considering what to do next, how to act. In any case, individual attitudes are different. Not everyone still wants to serve a lost cause. We hope that the number of those will rise [word indistinct] As for the West, one has to speak first and foremost about the policy of the United States, which is still betting on the opponents of socialism in Poland and is giving them political support. Independently of this, we continue to observe events such as attempts to give material support in the form of technical means and money."

The next question dealt with prospects for economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

[Urban] "Coordination talks on plans for the years 1986-90 as well as long-term plans up to the year 1995 ended on 16 September. These talks are of immense importance for the future development of economic cooperation between our countries. It is expected that as the result of the coordination of long-term plans there will follow an intensification and a further widening of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

"At this juncture I should like to draw attention to three factors which were the subject of the talks and agreements, factors to which we attach greatest importance: First: the speeding up through mutual cooperation of technical progress. Second: We attach great importance to cooperation in the domain of raw materials. It may be recalled that the Soviet Union is the biggest supplier of raw materials for Polish industry. What matters is joint economic action and a better utilization of these valuable raw materials. Third: the full exploitation of our industrial potential."

Next the government spokesman was asked to comment on current relations between our country and the United States.

[Urban] "I can only say that there is a dearth of any kind of positive elements at present as regards these relations. We have characterized these relations on many occasions and I have nothing to add. I confirm it with full conviction. The only new thing is that in the United States statements have intensified against Poland on a wider scale in the context of the issue of Yalta, the European order, and the stabilization of Europe. The intensification of these statements has created a new dimension. The U.S. Government has virtually driven relations to a critical point."

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1418 GMT on 18 September adds: "The U.S. policy is so pellucid, so instrumental, that this can even be noticed by those governments and forces which have been favouring that line so far, said the government spokesman."]

Immediately afterward requests were made to comment on relations between our country and the FRG. Here the spokesman referred to the speech made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag on 12 September.

[Urban] "Chancellor Kohl's speech was so different in tone and content than his speech at the revisionist rally in Brunswick on 2 September. The chancellor confirmed that he still does not have a constructive, realistic policy toward socialist countries, including Poland. This speech can be read as an attempt to revive the Adenauer spirit and return to the line of the fifties and sixties, which would indicate further regress in mutual relations. We do not know on what grounds Chancellor Kohl felt that his Brunswick speech had been viewed by the Polish side as balanced. He used the argument as an element in the polemics about the SPD's Eastern policy line.

"The evidence mentioned by the chancellor of the will for agreement with Poland indicates that Mr Kohl does not see that stubborn persistence in this position can completely ruin the great deed of the normalization process. The complete lack of reaction to another statement made by the Polish Government about readiness to undertake constructive proposals based on the agreement of 7 December 1970 is also amazing."

In conclusion, I would like to present a comment made by the government spokesman concerning the polemics over banishment.

[Urban] "Polemics operate with legal, humanitarian, and moral arguments. I have also heard opposite views. They indicate that the punishment of banishment from the country is more humane than prison, for example. At the same time, various solutions have been suggested which would harmonize new solutions with national and international law. Thus the idea aroused interest.

"In connection with the discussion, I would like to say two things: First, it is a good habit of the government to publish not only decisions made, but also numerous proposals, even embryonic ones, so that they can become the subject of public discussion. So it is with the proposal that originated among experts in cooperation with organs of administration of justice, which was previously linked, in error, with the committee of General Kiszczak. Treatment of this democratic habit by the Western press as a sign of internal friction among the authorities constitutes disinformation to cause trouble. Part of the Western press, like many Western politicians, still want to teach us democarcy, but its actual practice in Poland is treated in a sensationalized way, and even in a provocative way.

"Second, all institutions, editorial boards, and persons who polemize with the projects to enrich the legal methods of ensuring public order in Poland would do well to decidedly condemn and publicly dissociate themselves from all actions detrimental to the fundamental interests of the state. Then the need would lessen to improve the methods of safeguarding our internal order. The government is determined to guarantee calm and full, long-term stabilization in Poland. This is an important goal and so much in line with the desires of the majority of the public that it justifies searching for means which, in a way that is law-abiding and in accord with socialist humanitarianism, would protect our inviolable constitutional order with even greater efficiency."

There will be a more extensive report on today's press conference in tomorrow's press.

MINISTER DOMERADZKI SPEAKS TO SEJM ON AMNESTY

AU251556 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 84 p 2

["Text" of speech by Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki at the 20 September session of the Sejm in Warsaw: "Implementation of the Amnesty Law"]

[Text] Marshal of the Sejm, honorable house: The report I have the honor to present to you tells of the implementation of the Amnesty Law enactments of particular political and social importance, which does not just stem from the fact that the Amnesty Law adopted by the Sejm on 21 July 1984 attests to the significance of the 40th anniversary of the PPR. As a response to the appeal issued by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth to the effect that an extensive amnesty should be proclaimed in order to enable "the offenders against the laws and against the interests of the people and the state to return to normal life," the Amnesty Law is yet another step along the road to solving the problems that asserted themselves with such force at the beginning of the eighties. The preamble to the law lists the reasons for the amnesty and, referring to the progressive normalization of life and the increasing consolidation of the state, notes that the purpose of the amnesty is to enable those citizens to return to normal life who have committed noncriminal offenses against the state and public order, as well as some other less dangerous offenses and misdemeanors.

In this way the general act of clemency of last July is a continuation and logical sequence of the activities aimed at implementing the Ninth PZPR Congress political line, which was detailed in the resolutions of the Central Committee plenums. Those activities include extensive political, social, and economic reforms and effective safeguards for public order, as well as the earlier decisions made by the authorities, such as the decree of 12 December 1981 on abolition, the State Council decree of 20 December 1982 on special clemency procedures, and the amnesty law of July 1983. In this context, the new collective act of clemency provides one more proof that the authorities' intentions to create conditions conducive to national agreement are unchangeable.

It should be stressed most strongly that the 1981, 1983, and 1984 amnesties and the 1982 decree on special clemency procedures do not signify that we are ready to follow the policy of indulgence toward violations of the laws. In those years the judicial bodies consistently saw that the laws were obeyed and helped to restore public order and security. They should be praised for continuing -- despite complicated circumstances -- to implement the task of safeguarding the socialist legal order in line with the rule of law, fully realizing that it will take a long time to achieve national agreement.

The socialist state's efforts to strengthen the observance of the laws always went hand in hand with tolerance and with efforts to adjust the penal procedures involved in dealing with crimes to the normalization of life and the dangers of criminality. In this way the 1984 amnesty is a development of our previous policy which, on the one hand, takes into account progress in the normalization of society's life, in the consolidation of the state, and in the restoration of people's trust in the authorities. On the other hand, it expresses the view that punishing those responsible for offenses committed against the socialist state and its legal order out of hostile motives does not result from a desire for vengeance. General W. Jaruzelski spoke about this in his Sejm speech, when he said that the Amnesty Law is an expression of humanitarianism and the strength of the people's state and that, above all, it proves that the country's situation has made the amnesty possible.

The jubilee humanitarian, and political nature of the 1984 amnesty can be seen from its extensive range, which surpasses the range of all the amnesties in the past 30 years. This is because the amnesty has been extended to noncriminal offenses against the state, such as plotting against the state, preparing such plots, collusion to damage the state's political interests, and action against the alliances of the PPR. As for the persons who voluntarily confess to political offenses, the range of the amnesty is even greater and covers all noncriminal offenses against the state. As for other crimes, the amnesty does not cover only the most dangerous common crimes, but covers all misdemeanors except those involving profiteering and avoiding taxation.

Various additional benefits of the amnesty have also contributed to its unprecedented range.

This range of the amnesty also indicates the scale of the tasks facing the general and military courts and prosecutors, the Supreme Court, the militia, the lay courts for misdemeanors, and the penitentiary service in connection with the implementation of the amnesty. Even the forecasts made when the Amnesty Law was about to be passed indicated that within the 30 days in which amnesty releases were to be completed almost 32,000 convicts or persons temporarily detained would leave penitentiaries and places of detention where investigations are carried out.

Citizen Deputies, Paragraph 2 of the Amnesty Law provides for quashing the legal sentences of imprisonment for noncriminal offenses against the state and public order and for dropping the proceedings in connection with such offenses.

Up to 15 September 1984, some 1,569 perpetrators of noncriminal offenses were amnestied in this way. This group includes 125 persons whose sentences of imprisonment were quashed and 1,444 persons suspected of noncriminal offenses whose charges were dropped.

The amnesty led to the release from prisons and places of detention of 630 out of 652 persons who had been imprisoned or detained before 22 July for offenses against the state or public order.

As a result, 22 such persons were still imprisoned or detained on 15 September 1984. Twenty out of these 22 persons have been amnestied for noncriminal offenses, but they have to be kept in prison or detention for the criminal offenses to which the amnesty does not apply at all or at the present stage of its application. The remaining two persons -- B. Lis and P. Mierzejewski -- are suspected of a noncriminal offense to which the amnesty does not apply.

Aside from the 1,569 persons convicted or temporarily detained for noncriminal offenses against the state or public order and released by the amnesty, there is a group of 347 persons who committed offenses in connection with social conflicts, but who had these offenses declared null and void on the strength of Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Amnesty Law.

Article 3 of the amnesty represents its other political aspect. In line with the tradition of clemency, which was reaffirmed by the abolition decree of December 1981, this article makes it possible for people to turn themselves in, to reveal their noncriminal activities, and thus to avoid penal proceedings.

Up to 15 September 1984 some 225 persons had reported to the prosecuting bodies and to the Polish diplomatic and consular mission abroad. This is not a very large number.

Moreover, most of these persons were rank-and-file activists in various organizations of the underground opposition or activists at the intermediate level of the illegal organizations. However, as is obvious from comparative evaluations, the number of people turning themselves in continues to increase. For example, 1,132 persons turned themselves in on the strength of the 1983 amnesty up to 31 December 1983, whereas only 327 such persons turned themselves in within just over 2 months of the amnesty coming into force in July 1983. The impact of hostile propaganda, which continues to appeal to people not to turn themselves in, inhibits people from doing so. As in the past, this propaganda tries to expose the persons who turn themselves in to public ridicule. Other factors in this situation are the conspiratorial activities rules, which place the perpetrator in a state of dangerous conflict with the laws and authorities and in a state of dependence on the people operating in underground opposition. Despite these circumstances, the number of the persons turning themselves in continues to increase, and we should appreciate their courage because, self-critically evaluating their meaningless illegal activities and inspired by overriding political considerations, they decide to turn themselves in.

Those who do so often show remorse in that they regret their errors and see the desirability of constructively committing themselves to the ever expanding social dialogue and cooperation. This fact and the experience accumulated during the application of similar enactments of the previous amnesty laws justify our assumption that the number of those turning themselves in will greatly increase in the coming months. However, this does not mean that there is still too much time for deciding to come out into the open. The amnesty is valid to the end of 1984, and therefore the decision to come out into the open does not have to be made under urgent pressure as yet. However, 31 December is approaching all the time, forcing all the persons who want to avail themselves of the opportunity to return to normal life in accord with the laws to realistically evaluate their past and decide to turn themselves in. The result of the elections to the people's councils and the recent total fiasco of the plans of the underground, which sought to create unrest in connection with the 31 August anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords, signify the scope of progress in normalization. This progress should be taken into account in making the evaluation in question.

May it please the Sejm: The amnesty, in the form of a waiver of prison sentences of up to 2 years, of detention sentences, or of criminal proceedings involving waivable sentences, is also applicable to various other groups of offenses. In these, the amnesty also permits a halving of prison sentences of up to 3 years. The only crimes not included in the amnesty are the most serious ones, including causing a disaster or road accident when in a drunken state, corruption, and speculation.

Up to 15 September this year, the amnesty was applied to 203,093 perpetrators of common crimes. Of these

-- some 70,213 persons had their sentences waived, of whom 43,823 had prison sentences and 26,390 had sentences of detention;

-- some 6,646 had their prison sentences of up to 3 years halved;

-- some 126,234 persons had their court proceedings waived.

In addition, prison and detention sentences and criminal proceedings involving such sentences were waived in respect of 117,000 persons.

Thus, up to 15 September this year, the amnesty was applied to a total of 321,829 persons, of whom 1,916 were perpetrators of noncriminal offenses against the state and public order and offenses committed against the background of social conflicts, and the rest were perpetrators of crimes.

May it please the house: Some 34,555 persons left penal establishments as a result of the application of various terms of the amnesty. This includes 23,488 convicted persons, 10,127 under temporary arrest, and 940 persons punished for misdemeanors. I wish to stress that this figure conforms to the forecast made at the time the amnesty was adopted, when the release of about 35,000 persons serving prison sentences was envisaged.

Thanks to the great dedication of officials employed in investigatory and judicial bodies, and thanks to the efficiency of the judiciary, prosecutors offices, the Citizens' Militia, misdemeanor courts, and the prison service, the 30-day period by which amnestied persons were to be released from prison, this period having been legally set by the Sejm, was kept.

Citizen Deputies: The effort aimed at effectively implementing the terms of the Amnesty Law involved not only the actual decisionmaking process of granting reprieves. A condition necessary for fulfilling the amnesty's intensions -- aside from the legal implementation of its terms -- was also the gaining of society's acceptance of the amnesty, and the proper adaptation of amnestied persons to acclimatize them to life in freedom.

In this connection, one has to say that, apart from radio and television information and widespread publicity about the amnesty in the press, the amnesty has been subject to society's constant control. This control was assured by daily communiques on the current implementation of the amnesty, explanations given by the relative employees in investigating and judicial bodies to problems voiced by journalists and society, and an exhaustive dealing with citizens complaints concerning amnesty procedure and decisions made.

As in previous years, the Amnesty Law and its implementation has been a subject of keen interest around the world. Because of the resulting need for fast and detailed information, efforts were made to supply foreign journalists with both the test of the law itself and current information on its results.

As a result, the law met with broad social support. The postprison help given to released persons, which was on an unheard-of scale, was not without significance here.

During the first 30 days of the law's validity alone, 19,875 persons received various forms of aid -- clothing, pay-outs, and tickets home. The combined value of this aid is estimated at over Z17 million. In addition, 1,694 persons were placed in jobs, of whom 248 also received accommodation, 851 were referred for various kinds of medical treatment or placed in hospitals, and 4 were placed in welfare homes. This aid played an important role in easing society's frequent fears about a possible growth in crime because of the wide scope of the amnesty, and especially because of the large number of persons released from prison or detention.

This is not an empty view, because it is based on the results of an opinion poll conducted by the Public Opinion Research and Programmatic Studies Center attached to the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs during the first 10 days of the amnesty's existence and involving a representative group of citizens. Of those polled, 73 percent considered the adoption of the amnesty as very good or rather good, 16 percent were unsure, and only 11 percent regarded the law as "not quite good." The arguments put forward by persons praising the amnesty deserve to be mentioned. They usually said that, and I quote, "The amnesty will serve to resocialize many persons, and give released persons a chance to return to a normal and honest life and normal work, and generally gives them a chance to work." This was mentioned in addition to the amnesty's humanitarian considerations and the aim toward national accord, political detente, and great confidence in the authorities.

Society's confidence has been confirmed by the extremely infrequent cases where amnestied persons repeat a crime. The number of such persons up to 15 September was 28 per 1,000 amnestied persons, the same as last year. All these cases will involve judicial measures to make the perpetrators pay both for the crime for which they were amnestied and for the new crime.

Comrade Marshal, may it please the house: The application of the amnesty so far in respect of most of the persons who have benefited from it permits one to say that the goals which guided the Amnesty Law have been fulfilled, that the amnesty serves national accord well, and that it was responsible for the situation on 31 August being what it was.

Both the amnesty itself and the full openness of its implementation will influence public opinion toward our country in many countries and will increase Poland's prestige on the international forum. All this is despite the usual attempts to find a hidden purpose in the amnesty, accusations that the amnesty is limited in scope, and criticism of its conditions in the mass media. The hostility of the authors of such criticism and the straoghtforward dishonesty of the information become fully clear in the light of the facts which I could present to you, Citizen Deputies. The general purpose of these opinions, designed to play down the significance of progress during the normalization process in our country, also becomes clear when one compares this manesty to previous amnesties. The scope of this amnesty can only be compared to that of the amnesty adopted on the 30th anniversary of People's Poland, and in fact it considerably exceeds the scope of all the general amnesties granted over the past 30 years. Accusations that the amnesty is limited in scope because it fails to completely include perpetrators of noncriminal offenses against the state and legal order reveal themselves to be false when one considers that, unlike the 1983 amnesty, this time the amnesty includes all perpetrators of such offenses, both those who had been convicted and those against whom proceedings were still under way.

One also cannot fail to answer the absurd accusations as to the conditional nature of the amnesty. As I have already said, an amnesty, as a general act of clemency, is a feature of the penal policy of all countries which takes into consideration both the current level of crime and the need to oppose repeated crimes. This aim and only this aim is served by Article 6 of the amnesty. It ought to be stressed that the amnesty will be rescinded only in respect of repeated crimes up to 31 December 1986, crimes involving prison sentences and of a similar nature to the previous crime, hence displaying particular lack of goodwill on the part of the amnestied person. The question as to why the amnesty imposes such conditions, which, by the way, are typical of amnesties in Poland, as well as questions as to why it foresees such features as the conditional waiver of sentences, put in a bad light the very same persons who on previous occasions demanded an easing of sentences through more frequent use of suspending sentences and releasing persons conditionally, and require no comment.

May it please the Sejm: In the light of all the above information, it seems justifiable to say that the implementation of the amnesty, whose terms are still valid and are being applied every day, has permitted the intended goals to be reached during the socialist renewal and normalization processes.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 17TH PLENUM PREPARATIONS

LD251752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Preparations for the 17th plenum were discussed by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The plenum will be devoted to problems concerning consolidation of the state, development of socialist democracy and consolidation of law observance, order, and civil discipline.

It will also specify tasks which will ensure continuation of the line of the ninth party congress, the program of socialist renewal aimed at improving structures and mechanisms in the functioning of the state, increased sociopolitical activity by the working people, and consolidation of internal order. The Politburo was also acquainted with preparations for the forthcoming new academic year, by drawing attention to the need to strenghthen the teaching, upbringing, and research functions of higher schools, and also to the development of civic attitudes in accordance with the interests of a socialist state. The main trends in the government's legislative work for next year were also discussed, and a report by the minister of defense on the participation of our units in the "Shield-84" exercise was heard.

MAYOR PRESENTS WARSAW PROBLEMS TO PRESIDIUM

LD250847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A session of the Government Presidium, chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, is being held in Warsaw City Hall. Presenting the main problems of the capital, Warsaw Mayor Lt Mieczyslaw Debicki pointed out the developmental difficulties that occur in the city and the voivodship. The most important thing is to smooth out the disproportions in housing construction and provide for adequate technical conditions for the development of the entire conurbation. By 1995, 150 schools, 2 new hospitals, 50 health centers and outpatients' surgeries should be commissioned. The development of the capital was recently characterized by overrapid population growth and large industrial concentration, which prevented the development of other economic sectors and caused an aggravation of already existing disproportions. It was stated during the session that Warsaw's development up to the midnineties should aim at improving the citizens' living conditions and the functioning of the urban infrastructure, and at a better fulfillment by Warsaw of its role as the capital of the country.

OLSZOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK COUNTERPART

LD251401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Stegan Olszowski, who leads the Polish delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session in New York, has met Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, the foreign minister of Greece. Some issues concerning the current international situation and bilateral relations were discussed.

GRAIN-RYE EXCHANGE DEAL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD251151 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement whereby Poland will purchase 350,000 tons of grain in the Soviet Union in exchange for delivery of 400,000 tons of rye has been signed in Moscow. That quantitative relation arises from differnet prices for wheat and rye in the world market. The deal is favorable from the viewpoint of cereals and the foreign currency balance of our country.

ORZECHOWSKI ON NEW SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY

LD241507 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- A new higher school, the Academy of Social Sciences (ANS), was founded a few months ago under the Sejm law. The academic year in the ANS, as in most other Polish higher schools, will begin on October 1.

Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, president of the ANS, Professor Marian Orzechowski spoke to a PAP reporter about the new academy. "The PUWP's 9th Congress stressed the importance of development of Marxist-Leninist social sciences, the dissemination of Marxist thought in Poland," he said. "The congress, drawing conclusions from the hitherto development of the country and the party, stated in its resolution that the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, Marxist analyses of social and political phenomena and, basing on this, the education and perfection of cadres and shaping of social consciousness are the prerequistes for adequate implementation of the party line and for avoiding, in its practical activity, of various distortions."

"The academy is an integrated structure of the party's scientific and educational base. The academy's main tasks can be defined as follows: It educates and updates the knowledge of the party's political apparatus and, capabilities permitting, renders help in this field to the allied political parties and youth and social organizations.

"The academy educates and updates the knowledge of highly skilled cadre in the field of socio-economic and socio-political sciences. This task is implemented by the school on many planes and at many different levels, from higher studies to post-graduate courses, to doctoral studies, to seminars for those preparing theses for assistant professor's (docent's) degree.

"The academy is also obligated to carry scientific studies serving the development of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the socialist building in Poland, including the history of the Polish and international workers' movement."

"The academy's structure reflects its tasks and functions. Two departments have been established, i.e. departments of socio-political and socio-economic sciences. In the frames of the two departments there are a number of institutes. Three of them, i.e. the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, of Political Economy and of Scientific Socialism, correspond with the three classic components of Marxism-Leninism.

"Among other institutes which are being established, I would like to mention first of all the Institute for Research on the Working Class. The creation of this institute, which connects the theory with systematic, empirical studies, ensues from real needs and our experience, especially those from the recent period."

"The setting up of other new institutes, such as the Institute of the Theory of Culture and Cultural Policy, of Social Psychology and the Theory of Propaganda and of Religious Studies, also ensues from those experiences.

"The academy would like to play the role of the Polish centre of creative, living Marxist-Leninist thought. We would like to create in Poland a bimonthly which would serve the exchange of ideas and cooperation of Marxist communities from around the country and which would report on what is going on abroad in the sphere of theory, in the socialist countries and in the whole world."

SOLIDARITY PUBLISHES 16-PAGE HISTORY BOOKLET

NC251345 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The banned Polish union Solidarity has published a 16-page history of its movement -- in comic book form.

The work, printed in black and white and sold underground for 500 zlotys (four dollars), is entitled "Solidarity: The First 500 Days." It traces the history of the union from the strikes which preceded its creation to the day before Poland declared martial law.

"The dialogue herein has been extracted from real conversations," the book's cover promises. The first page carries the 21 demands of workers at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, issued during an August 1980 strike movement which led to the creation of the union. The opening frame shows Lech Walesa in his famed leap over a Lenin Shipyard gate to address striking workers and assume the leadership of the movement.

The following pages depict landmarks in the union's life, including the signing of the Gdansk accords in August 1980, police attacks on militants during Solidarity demonstrations and a menacing speech by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski shortly before he declared martial law on December 13, 1981.

The final images and dialogue depict a meeting of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on the evening of December 12. Mr Walesa is shown telling his men: "We have to keep the union's regional offices manned, but do not try to call them because all phone links with Gdansk have been cut." His last remarks in the final frame are: "The national committee has completed its meeting for today. Goodnight." A few hours later nearly all Solidarity's leaders were to be arrested.

CULTURE OFFICIAL ATTACKS 'FALSE IDEOLOGIES'

AU211022 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Sep 84 p 2

["Excerpt" from statement made by Witold Nawrocki, head of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, to ARGUMENTY of 10 June 1984]

[Text] "There is no place in our culture for Orwellian accusations against socialism and our sociopolitical solutions. There is no place in it for attempts to exploit history for manipulations that stimulate nationalism and anti-Soviet moods. Nor is there place in it for art and cultural activities that represent various world outlooks, artistic streams, and philosophic, moral, and social principles, unless they do not in any way infringe upon our constitutional, social, political (primacy of workers interests and the party's leading role) and international (recognition of our alliances) standards and unless they do not abuse freedom of speech in favor of the anarchization of life, sterile negation, and destruction.

"Theese positive proposals and their practical implementation in the unceasing battle against the adversary constitute an unconquerable barrier to the aggression against Polish culture by the false ideologies of the antisocialist forces, which want to make culture one more field of battle and not of agreement among people."

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

LD221512 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 22 (PAP) -- Prime Minister, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski received Poland's new Ambassador to the Republic of France Janusz Stefanowicz today.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS ON REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

AU251956 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Here is a dispatch from New York:

The general debates of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly have started. U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech in yesterday's opening session. He outlined the main goals and orientations of the U.S. foreign policy. The main topics of his speech dealt with the U.S. relations with its allies; regional conflicts and hotbeds of tension; and the ties between the United States and the USSR.

Diplomatic and press circles noted the conciliatory tone of his speech compared to the U.S. President's previous foreign policy pronouncements. These circles also assess that the proposals included in the speech refer more to the improvement of contacts and communications with the USSR and less to the substance of major problems facing mankind, primarily the need to urgently halt the nuclear arms race and reduce nuclear weapons. In spite of all this, the conciliatory tone of this speech raises the hope for further attempts to improve the international political climate and bring about a resumption of negotiations.

MANESCU RECEIVED BY REAGAN; GREETINGS EXCHANGED

AU251957 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, warm greetings and wishes for the American people's prosperity were conveyed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Nancy Reagan. Expressing gratitude for the message, the U.S. President in turn extended heartfelt and cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as best wishes to the Romanian people.

The message were exchanged at the White House, when U.S. President Ronald Reagan received Comrade Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council of the SR of Romania. During the talk, the sides pointed out the importance of high-level contacts and messages between the presidents of the two countries, which have contributed to continuously developing Romanian-U.S. ties.

President Ronald Reagan expressed the desire for these relations to consolidate and develop in the future. The sides also discussed the status of the bilateral Romanian-U.S. relations and their development prospects, particularly in the economic, trade, and scientific-technological fields. They evaluated the expansion of economic, scientific, and cultural exchanges as making an important contribution to strengthening international peace, cooperation, and understanding.

FAZEKAS MEETS IRAQI LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER

AU211906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- During an interview Deputy Prime Minister Ludovic Fazekas had with the Iraqi delegation led by 'Adnan Daud Salman, minister of local government, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Iraq, as well as the wish to work for expanding bilateral cooperation on multiple planes.

The Iraqi delegation also met with Teodor Coman, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, with representatives of People's Councils of Bucharest and Arges County.

ILIE CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC SESSION

AU251743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1984 -- A scientific session, with international participation, arranged by the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, devoted to the 200th anniversary of the revolution led by Horea, Closca and Crisan, was held in Romania's capital, on Tuesday, September 25, 1984. The session was attended by scientists and historians, by foreign guests, generals and officers.

Lt. Gen. Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Army's Higher Political Council, made the opening address and stressed the internal and international historic significance of the great revolutionary uprising of 1784 and its strong impact on the subsequent unfolding of the whole Romanian people's struggle for freedom, unity, independence and progress.

Romanian and foreign scientists and experts read papers. The Bucharest scientific session, devoted to the bicentennial of the 1784 revolution, was a vibrating homage paid to the fight wage by the Romanian people for the preservation of its national being, for social and national progress.

DASCALESCU SENDS CABLE TO ISRAEL'S PERES

AU241024 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Shimon Peres, prime minister of the State of Israel, on his assumption of this post, in which he conveys to Peres congratulations and wishes for health and success.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- On September 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lorenz Petersen, Denmark's ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania. A talk was conducted on the occassion, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1613 GMT 21 Sep 84 GMT] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1984 -- Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, received Gheorghe Arsene, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania who presented his credentials. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0744 GMT 22 Sep 84 AU]

THAI AMBASSADOR FAREWELL RECEPTION -- Set Herabat, ambassador of Thailand in Bucharest gave a reception on Wednesday [19 September]; the reception, occasioned by the end of his mission in our country, was attended by Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, men of letters and art, and reporters. Also in attendance were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 84 p 5 AU]

GROMYKO TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS ASSESSED

LD251532 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] We are starting the foreign political bloc of the Radio Zagreb daily news broadcast with a dispatch from the UN headquarters where the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is continuing his talks with senior U.S. officials. As is known Gromyko will first meet U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, then Democratic presidential candidate Mondale and on Friday he will meet President Reagan in the White House. Is this an intimation of a change in the climate between the superpowers? Goran Milic, the permanent Yugoslav radio and television correspondent, is reporting on this from New York:

At the moment in New York and Washington there are about 2,000 foreign political journalists from the United States and throughout the world. They are attentively following the UN General Assembly session, the IMF and World Bank annual meetings and President Reagan's first contact with a high Soviet official.

Since his arrival in New York Andrey Gromyko has been displaying extreme aloofness vis-a-vis U.S. olive branches. He first had two meetings with the Chinese foreign minister and these 6 hours of talks are not likely to be something that Washington is enthusiastic about. Then Gromyko was extremely cool during his meeting with Reagan at the reception in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He kept his hands under the table and did not clap at all, even for courtesy reasons, at the end of U.S. President's speech in the UN General Assembly.

One member of the Soviet delegation assessed Reagan's speech as a series of proposals without substance. To the conjecture that Reagan is saving up some more concrete proposals for his talks with Gromyko in the White House the Soviet diplomat replied: Perhaps he will try that, too.

This kind of attitude displayed by the representative of Moscow reopens the question: Why then has Gromyko agreed to a dialogue with Reagan who will certainly derive advantage from it during his electoral campaign. The reason mentioned most frequently is the Soviet forecast that Reagan will win the elections and that this is a better time to start negotiations than after November. And, true enough, whoever listened to Reagan in the UN General Assembly had to agree that never before during his 4 decade long political career has the U.S. President operated in a more peace-loving way.

Perhaps the Soviets are right in thinking that this is the right moment to talk to Washington and that it is not for them to keep smiling.

KRATOVO LC STILL LACKS SELF-CRITICAL ATTITUDE

LD251027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Summary] Kratovo, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The session today of the Kratovo City LC Committee, which was the continuation of the 6-hour long meeting held last Thursday, did not produce a solution to the so-called "Kratov case."

"Once again during today's 4-hour discussion the assessments of the Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium on the situation in this municipality received only verbal support. Not one single assessment of the presidium which, among other things, points out a number of concrete mistakes made by the municipal committee in its activity before and during the work stoppage in Idnina, was accepted.

"Instead of a frank and critical discussion, as stressed in the evaluations and stands of the Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium, the municipal committee went for and applied administrative measures of threats and blackmail in order to resolve the problem of the merger between Idnina and Sileks and also the problem of the work stoppage in Idnina which occurred after the merger had been rejected and when temporary, enforced administrative measures were introduced. The expected self-criticism, especially in connection with the mistakes that took place when the merger had been rejected and the municipal committee disbanded the basic LC organization in Idnina, simply did not take place.

"The municipal committee puts all the blame for the work stoppage and its consequences on the workers and Communists in Idnina with whom, as was stressed time and time again during the meeting today, the municipal committee has not been cooperating for over 15 years.

A meeting of the Idnina factory Communists also took place in Kratovo today. It was attended by members of the working group of the Macedonia LC Central Committee. The assessment was made that after the work stoppage the situation in the factory is getting back to normal and there are no production problems.

SOVIET WARSHIPS PAY FRIENDLY VISIT TO SPLIT

LD251039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Split, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- A squadron of warships of the Soviet Navy sailed in today for an official friendly visit to the port of Split. During their stay there the crews will make a tour of the historical and cultural sights of the city.

MOJSOV STRESSES NEED FOR NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

AU251842 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Most developing countries suffer from an economic crisis that must be overcome. The question arises, however, as to how this should be done because great differences exist between the rich North and the poor South in assessing the causes of the economic crisis, as well as determining the road for overcoming this crisis. The dialogue between the aforementioned two groups of countries has, for all practical purposes, been interrupted. What are the prospects of this dialogue being resumed in the near future? Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency, recently spoke about this on the UN radio in Geneva. Here is what he said, among other things:

[Begin Mojsov recording] Progress in the North-South negotiations and an improvement in UNCTAD's work in seeking a solution to the great economic difficulties that the entire world is facing must take place soon, I hope that this will happen within 1-2 years because the present stagnation has already caused great difficulties, not only for the developing countries that bear the greatest burden of the world economic crisis, but also for the developed countries themselves who have begun to feel these difficulties. For this reason, this dialogue will have to be resumed. There is no other alternative. An alternative would be an even greater intensification of the world economic crisis, a collapse of the entire system of the present economic and financial relations in the world. To avoid this, to achieve an increase in international trade, to strengthen the economy of all countries of the world, primarily the developing countries, the dialogue must be resumed. [end recording]

SERBIAN LC ON INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT TASKS

AU251301 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 84 p 6

[TANJUG report on "Conclusions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on the Chief Tasks of Communists in the Field of Investment and Economic Development"]

[Excerpts] The Serbian LC Central Committee assesses that numerous shortcomings are present in the field of investment and economic development and that the main reason for these shortcomings are:

the fact that the system of expanded reproduction is insufficiently based on the economic laws of the market and realistic self-managing planning and, lately, the vacillations and slowness in adjusting the economic system and the economic policy to the demands set by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization,

frequent occurrences of willful and irresponsible nonself-managing decisionmaking concerning investment;

tendencies to disintegration in the economy and the absence of a common development policy for Yugoslavia as a whole, which essentially diminish the ability of associated labor organizations to rationally invest, develop, and join successfully in the international division of labor;

and the reduction of the economy's share in the distribution of income.

By No Means Bypassing the Workers

Bearing in mind these shortcomings, the Serbian LC Central Committee resolves:

1. It is the task of all Communists and especially the members of the LCY Central Committee elected by the Serbian LC the members of the Serbian LC Central Committee, the delegates from the Serbian SR to the bodies of the federation, as well as the delegates to the SR of Serbia Assembly, to struggle more resolutely for quicker changes of the economic system and economic policy in conformity with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The stress of these changes must be on a fuller working of the market law and realistic self-managing planning. The structure of investment must be harmonized with the established and the new development aims, the most important of which must be production for exports.

2. Communists, and especially the leaderships, must resolutely struggle against all attempts to make investment decisions which bypass the workers and the work collectives. One should examine the reasons for a continued existence of the institutions which on several occasions have made false assessments of the economic effects of investment projects. The banks must bear material and social responsibility for the placing of investment and other funds. Personal and collective material and political responsibility must be established and borne for every false investment.

3. It is the task of all Communists to struggle more resolutely to strengthen all aspects and directions of self-managing integration and struggle against the closure within the shells of basic organizations of associated labor, communes, regions, provinces, republics, branches of the economy, and others. A consistent realization of the unity of the Yugoslav market is a prerequisite for more efficient investments and more stable development.

First-Class Task

4. It is a first-class task of the LC to struggle for an enhancement of the material position of associated labor organizations. This is the basic direction of the struggle against statist tendencies and for the strengthening of the material basis of the expanded reproduction based on self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources. No less importance attaches to the encouragement of those development programs that contribute to more employment and to the enhancement of our own scientific and technological development.

The LC delegates to the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, and especially to the SR of Serbia Assembly must not vote for any increase in the allocations from the income of the economy and fresh investment commitments by the communities without a prior discussion of the matter at a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee or of another appropriate LC organ. In this way more favorable conditions will be created so that the delegate assemblies and their executive organs may resist nonself-managing pressures.

X X X

The Serbian LD Central Committee sets before the LC delegates to the SR of Serbia Assembly the task of following these conclusions during the adoption of the resolution on economic policy in 1985 and of the guidelines for the adoption of the development plan in the coming medium-term period. The Serbian LC Central Committee proposes to the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference that it prepare, with the help of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, a session on strategic problems of development of the SR of Serbia.

The Serbian LC Central Committee charges the Presidium with raising the question of responsibility in cases of inconsistent implementation of these conclusions.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES LAGGING DEVELOPMENT

LD251712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium endorsed the way in which the problem of the lagging behind of Serbia proper, without the provinces, has been raised, as well as the attitudes of the Serbian Executive Council and Assembly to the material submitted by the Federal Planning Institute on the basic tendencies in Serbia's development. Dr Zivana Olbina, director of the Republican Planning Institute, presented the well-known figures on Serbia's lagging development. He pointed out that many specific causes have influenced this trend and said that assessments about same and similar problems existing in other republics are unacceptable. Regardless of all internal weaknesses in the development and investment policy, the efficiency of using basic resources in this area has been well above the Yugoslav average but not even this could halt the lagging development. Referring to the proposed measures of current economic policy aimed at halting this lagging trend, Olbina pointed out that they referred to consistent implementation of existing regulations and agreements and not to some "systemic" changes and privileges.

For some time efforts have been made to overcome these problems within the republic itself but it has become evident that this cannot be done without additional measures and relevant activities by the federation.

It was pointed out again that Serbia is not asking to join the "club of the underdeveloped" but that the real and increasingly difficult problems of this area, which is in many respects closer to republics which have underdeveloped status, should be taken into consideration by economic policy and planning measures and documents. Considerable reference was made in the debate to the large underdeveloped area of 56 municipalities in Serbia proper which in their development considerably lag behind municipalities in the underdeveloped republics and in Kosovo. Belgrade, too, is lagging behind in its development and the economic difficulties which all of society is experiencing are even more pronounced.

Summarizing the debate, Zika Radojlovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, stressed that questions on lagging were dealt with by organized socialist forces in the republic. They must not become the fuel and motive for various etatist-bureaucratic, petitbourgeois, and liberalist forces to attack our self-management system and our constitutional order; they must not become a reason for nationalistic pressures and attack on the revolution.

CROAT LC ON ECONOMY: SPILJAK STRESSES EXPORTS

LD251033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Summary] Zagreb, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Croat LC Central Committee met today to discuss the current economic developments in the republic. During the discussion, it was mentioned that industrial production during the past 8 months has increased by 5.8 percent, that supplies are improving, and that the liquidity of the economy has improved, especially during the past 2 and 1/2 months. It was also said that for the first time in several years labor productivity has improved.

Although the original assessments were that following the adoption of the law imposing a limit on personal income about two-thirds of work organizations would land in difficulties, in fact only about 15 percent of the total number of employees were affected by these measures during the past 2 months. This low figure, said Joze Petovic, a member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, is mostly the result of intensified responsibility of management, self-management, and sociopolitical organs, especially those in labor collectives. Petovic went on to say that many positive results have been attained during the past few months, but he stressed that our economic problems and difficulties are of a long-term nature and that a great deal of additional effort will be required to surmount them. The discussion was concluded by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee.

"He warned that we must radically change our attitude and conduct regarding exports, or else we shall reduce the importance of the results which we have attained. Unless we increase our exports we shall get into an even more difficult situation; thus both the LC and our society as a whole must tackle the task in a most responsible way. Whence the right of the people not to carry out the decisions which we have taken and which are important for our development? At long last we must convince these people that they will either carry out what we have agreed to do or submit their resignations, Mika Spiljak said at the end of the session."

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION ON POLYCENTRIC ETATISM

LD250946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Polycentric etatism, which has resulted from institutional solutions, is inevitably leading to autarkic trends on a broad front.

Even a number of theoretical concepts have emerged on the need to develop "national" economies as the basic prerequisite for the sovereignty of the republics and the provinces. However, equating the development of international relations with the sovereignty of national economies represents a grave error.

This is just one of the critical observations voiced at today's session of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the Serbian LC Central Committee on unsolved questions of the economic and political system in connection with the development of international relations.

The sovereignty of our nations and nationalities and national equality cannot be proved exclusively by the existance of republican foundries, refineries and sugar refineries.... An increasing number of people, it was noted, keep raising and criticizing these phenomena, but in practice there is growing compartmentalization and erection of institutional barriers, a process which is taking place not only at the republican, provincial, and municipal levels, but also between local communities and inside work organizations.

The conclusion drawn in their introductory reports, both by Dr Ilija Rosic and Dr Zivko Surculija is that the main and essential aim of the constitutional reforms introduced in the seventies has not been achieved and that decentralized, i.e. polycentric, etatism has become an obstacle to self-managing integration. Rosic drew particular attention to the sociopolitical communities' orientation toward meeting their own needs within their "own" limits, with their "own resources" and with their "own income". The ideas that the process of self-management agreement-seeking and social consultations will bring heterogeneous and often contradictory interests closer to each other has not yielded results and particularly unrealistic has been the expectation that accumulation will in this way be used in accordance with the priorities of the whole country. This is most eloquently borne out by the fact that only 4 percent of the total amount of accumulation has crossed the republican and provincial borders.

According to Surculija, the revolutionary subjects of Yugoslav society have not succeeded in resolving the contradiction between etatism and self-management in favor of self-management, hence the wide gap between the normative assumptions and reality.

Winding up the discussion, Zika Radojlovic, chairman of the commission, stressed that Communists in the basic organizations of the LC have the right to demand and should demand more unity and responsibility both from the leaderships and from themselves.

LCY PRESIDIUM ADOPTS AGENDA FOR NEXT CC SESSION

LD261656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session today chaired by Ali Sukrija within the framework of the discussion on topical ideopolitical issues the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed and adopted the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee Presidium toward the obligations of the organizations and organs of the LC in the ideological struggle.

The Presidium finalized the agenda for the LCY Central Committee's next session on 16 October, which is to consider the realization of economic policy in 1984 and the tasks of the LC in the adoption and realization of economic policy in 1985.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Mika Spiljak, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reported on the talks with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reported on the LCY delegation's participation in the congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

The Presidium also endorsed a report in connection with the socialism and peace round-table meeting to be held in Cavtat 8-12 October within the framework of international meetings on world socialism.

MACEDONIAN RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

LD251646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Skopje, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today in Skopje Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly, received Vhacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, secretary of the CEMA council. In their conversation they dwelled in particular on cooperation between the SFRY and the SR of Macedonia and CEMA and on possibilities for and interest in its further development.

SSOJ, KOMSOMOL HOLD SEMINAR ON ROLE OF YOUTH

LD251306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Kumrovec, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- A bilateral seminar is taking place in the Yugoslav youth national liberation war veterans club in Kumrovec between the representatives of the USSR Komsomol and the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth (SSOJ). The Soviet youth organization's delegation is led by Nikolay Dolgushkin, secretary of the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee, and the delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth is led by Robert Cedner, a member of the SSOJ Presidium.

The topic of this 3-day seminar is the role of young people in managing socialist society, and several reports will be submitted connected with the position of young people in socialist society and dealing with their sociopolitical activity. This fifth bilateral seminar it has been said, will provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience on the work of the two youth organizations. The seminar is also expected to provide a fresh incentive for already successful bilateral cooperation.

BRIEFS

LEVEL OF TRADE WITH U.S. -- Belgrade, September 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic and U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia David Anderson assured in their talk here today (Friday) that there are possibilities for increasing Yugoslav exports to the U.S. and, on the same basis, for increasing Yugoslav imports from the U.S. particularly of modern equipment and technology. This should contribute to modernising the Yugoslav economy and creating preconditions for its quicker inclusion in the international divison of labour, it was said. In the first eight months this year the Yugoslav-U.S. trade amounted to 645 million dollars. Of this, Yugoslav exports to the U.S. accounted for 288 million dollars and Yugoslav imports from the U.S. accounted for 357 million dollars. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 21 Sep 84 LD]